

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 2. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH,  
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

### CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Dec. 22

#### DEBATE ON THE MERCHANTS' BONDS.

Mr. CLAY (Speaker) said, that he had participated with the committee in the pleasure which they must have derived from the splendid exhibition of eloquence made by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Cheves.) He wished it had been unmingled with regret. But when he saw the honorable gentleman assailing, with his powerful talents, what he deemed an essential system of policy, he felt constrained, however incompetent to the task, to attempt its vindication. The gentleman appeared, indeed, to arraign the whole of the measures pursued by this government for several years past, in reference to foreign powers, though he knew his private sentiments to be in favor of the embargo. [Here Mr. Cheves stated that in speaking of the restrictive system, he did not mean to include the embargo, which he always thought a wise measure.] Mr. C. thought a concession in its favor admitted the propriety of the law of non-importation.

What is the principle of these restrictive measures? It is to create such a pressure on the foreign nation as would compel it to revoke its anti-neutral edicts. The embargo aimed to accomplish this purpose, by not only withholding supplies of the first necessity, but at the same time, shutting up our market against the manufacturers of the aggressors. The act of non-importation was, upon certain contingencies, substituted for it, and it left the export trade free, whilst it pressed upon the foreign nation, by an exclusion of their manufactures. In this respect, he thought it a measure fraught with more wisdom than the embargo, which, however, he had no doubt would have produced its effect, if it had been persisted in. Neither was designed to impair commercial enterprise. Far from it. The friends of both contemplated the emancipation of commerce from its unjust shackles. Commerce was suspended for the moment, that it might revive with more freedom and energy. The bow was unstrung that it might acquire fresh vigor and new elasticity. And he considered that the proudest triumph which the friends of the restrictive system could enjoy, was the recent revocation of the orders in council—a revocation which neither a regard for the laws of nations, nor a desire to preserve the peace and harmony of the two countries, could effect, but what that very pressure produced by the law of non-importation had achieved. Yes, the distresses, the cries of the manufacturers—their haggard looks, produced by the operation of that law, had at length ascended to a corrupt ministry, and occasioned a reluctant abandonment of those orders. Every deposition given in the house of commons, on the late examination before that body, on this subject, was a panegyric on our interdiction of British manufactures. He would trouble the committee with one which he had just laid his hands upon. [Here Mr. C. read the deposition of W. Thompson.] And yet we are now called upon to abandon this system!—We wanted firmness. We are deficient in the virtues of patience & perseverance. The embargo would have attained its object. It was, in a moment of paroxysm, prematurely abandoned. And now, that the non-importation law has been demonstrated by untiring experience, as capable of effecting its original design, we are asked to relinquish that also. He feared we should, in the same manner, get tired of the war.—He viewed the restrictive system as a powerful auxiliary of the war. You may be defeated by sea and land. Your north western army may be ingloriously surrendered (it did not become him here to say from what causes.) In another quarter of the union your army, by fraud and encancy, may be robbed of its recruits. The physical force of the country may be withheld, upon novel and dangerous constructions of the constitution, menacing the total subversion of government. Opposition, transcending all legitimate bounds, may be carried to the very confines, themselves, of treason. That base, degenerate spirit may exist, which, incapable of patriotic struggles itself, questions and derides the motives of those who nobly step forth in their country's cause—a fugitive spirit which has been seen to assail the standing of two of his honorable colleagues, because they exhibited the more than Roman example in shouldering their muskets and flying to the protection of the frontiers, against a most savage alliance. But if you cling to the restrictive system, it is incessantly working in your favor.

But his friend from South Carolina had contended, that we had three times decided against this system, by refusing to entertain the proposition for an embargo. Mr. C. could not agree with him. He admitted, that a trade, in exportation only, could not subsist without a corresponding import trade, either in specie or commodities. But he denied that it must necessarily be in the forbidden fruit: English manufactures. He was free to declare that the exact limit to which he wished to see the export trade carried (until our rights are acknowledged) was the specie and commissaries, other than British, into which its proceeds could be converted. What that limit was, congress cannot determine. It must be left to regulate itself. He was opposed, therefore, to the embargo recently proposed. He was desirous that the merchants, acquiescing

in the policy of their government, should not continue heedlessly taking in payment for their cargoes to the peninsula, bills on London; thus placing their capital in the power of the enemy. If they persisted in it, he was for their doing it at their peril. Taking nothing but specie or merchandise other than of British production, the restrictive system would distress the enemy, not only by closing an important market for his manufactures, but by exhausting his specie. For whilst he keeps up his large armies upon the continent, subsistence must be obtained for them at any sacrifice, and if bills will not procure it, specie must be employed. A stream of specie, equal to twenty millions of dollars, the estimated amount of our exports to the peninsula, continually flowing from any country would soon exhaust it of the precious metals. Much less than this would endanger the stability of the paper system in G. Britain.

The gentleman from South Carolina says, that the manufacturing class in that country is inconsiderable—that the American consumption is not more than one sixth of the exports of British manufactures. My friend's error consists in separating that class from, and carrying it against the whole mass of British population. It is unfair, in estimating its consequence, to look only to the divided effect of which it is capable. It ought to be viewed as a co-operating portion of opposition. In that country there will always exist an opposition. And the question is, what quantum of weight will be thrown by the discontents of the manufacturers, into the scale of that opposition, which is made up of the friends of Irish emancipation—the friends of parliamentary reform—those who are opposed to the continental war, and that system of corruption and burthen of taxes existing in that country. He believed, if persisted in, the restrictive system, aiding the war, would break down the present ministry, and lead to a consequent honorable peace.

The gentleman deplores the gloom and distress which hover over our cities, and which he attributes to the restrictive system. Indeed, had a stranger, unacquainted with their actual condition, heard his lamentations, he would have concluded that the melancholy state of ruins, which they present, is but little short of that of the famed Babec and Palmyra.—Where are to be found your magnificent palaces—your splendid equipages—your sumptuous villas—all the luxury of wealth? In these same pinching, desolated cities, and their vicinies. It was, however, due to candor to say, that perhaps next to N. Orleans, the city of Charleston (of which his friend was the representative) has suffered more than any other by the shackles upon commerce. But he denied it resulted from the measures of our government. No, the gentleman has mistaken the cause of the disease. It flowed from the anti-neutral edicts. It proceeded from cutting off the market from the staple commodity of South Carolina. If it be true, as he had already admitted it was, that an export trade could not exist without an import trade, the converse of the proposition was no less undeniable. Suppose then the non-importation law not to have existed, how would Charleston or South Carolina have been able to sustain a trade in importation only? Cut off as she has been from a market for her cotton, where would she have found the means to pay for foreign articles? The immutable laws of trade would have created for that state a natural non-importation, if the legislature had not prescribed it. If it be urged that she has enjoyed, in her rice and indigo, (though the culture of this latter article has almost ceased) some export trade, it is no less true that she has had the benefit of a corresponding, and probably an equivalent trade in importation from other countries than Great Britain.

It was remarkable to observe the inconsistency of the opponents of the restrictive system. Sometimes it was said to operate exclusively on the mercantile class. Then it was the agricultural class that bore its whole burthen. He admitted that if the export trade were limited in the manner he had suggested, this system would ultimately re-act upon agriculture. It was, however, but a temporary sacrifice, which that class was prepared to make for the permanent freedom of trade. We have heard of no complaints—received no petitions from that quarter. The great agricultural state of Pennsylvania, and other similar sections, were patient and patriotic. The time when it was proposed to relinquish this system, was not less impolitic than the proposition itself. If the benefits expected from it were ever doubtful, this certainly was the period best calculated to test its value.—Perhaps at this moment the fate of the North of Europe is decided, and the French emperor may be dictating the law from Moscow. The British trade shut out from the Baltic—excluded from the continent of Europe—possibly expected the Black Sea—perishing in South America—its illicit avenue to the United States through Canada closed; was this the period for throwing open our market, by abandoning our restrictive system?

He would next proceed to examine the claim of the petitioners to relief. And here he felt himself constrained to acknowledge that he had never been more embarrassed in the consideration of any subject whatever. He was impelled, on the one hand, by an almost irresistible disposition to grant the relief asked for; and on the other, he had the strongest conviction of the utility of the restrictive system, and the necessity of clinging to it. The difficulty lay in reconciling an act of liberality to individuals with the public interest. Their case undoubtedly presented powerful pretensions to the generosity of government.—What was it? The repeal of our non-importation law had been made to depend upon the revocation of the orders in council. If they were so revoked or so modified as that they ceased to violate our neutral rights, the president was required to declare the fact, by his proclamation, and then our law ceased. It was immaterial what was the manner of repealing or modifying them. All that our law demanded was, whether the one or the other, in whatever form the repeal or modification was ordained, the repealing or modifying instrument should produce a given effect. It was not to be denied that the order of the Prince Regent of the 23d June last, would have produced this effect. It satisfied our law. It was quite a different question, whether independent of the law, it was such an abandonment of their system as he would require.—He entertained no doubt that it would have been the bounden duty of the chief magistrate, if the two countries had remained at

peace, to have issued the proclamation enjoined by our law. He would have had no discretion upon the subject. He had only to look at the operation of the Prince Regent's order, and it was such as our law had required. Mr. C. did not doubt that the British government intended, by the condition with which it was coupled, to urge hereafter our implied consent to those orders in council, whenever it might determine to revive them. But the president could not have been restrained, by any such sinister design, from the performance of a positive duty. In the case of the arrangement first with Mr. Erskine, and afterwards with the French government, the manner in which the aggressive edicts of the respective countries were discontinued, was far from being unexceptionable. The president, however, looking to the substance of things, issued on both those occasions his proclamation, and he was right in doing so. Whether, therefore, the American merchant or his agent in England, prior to a knowledge thereof of the declaration of war, adverted to the terms of the law, the practice of our government on similar occasions, or the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, he would have been equally brought to the conclusion that the revocation of the orders in council in England, would have been followed by the repeal of our non-importation law. Under these circumstances shipments were made. And what puts the question beyond dispute, is that the president, in the message delivered at the opening of the present session, has said that the order of revocation was susceptible of explanations satisfying this government.

Mr. C. thought, that in all cases where the departure of the vessels from British ports was prior to a knowledge thereof of the war, relief ought to be afforded. Official information of that event, it appears, was received on the 1st August. The shipments made prior to that time, were made when the repeal of our law might have been fairly anticipated, and under ignorance of its continued existence. A still stronger class of cases is that which consists of purchasers prior to the 2d February, 1811. They bought when the trade was unrestricted, and of course violated neither the prohibitory provisions of the law, nor the policy of the government. When, by the president's proclamation of the 2d of November, 1810, it became unlawful to introduce their goods subsequent to the 2d of February, they abstained from their introduction. Whilst they ordered their goods not to be shipped from Great Britain, and thus abided by and conformed to the law, as good citizens, others violated the law and introduced their goods after the 2d of February, 1811. These were relieved from the forfeitures and penalties which they had incurred by the law of the ensuing month, prescribing as the rule, the time of departure from the British ports and not the arrival in America of the vessel. Shall we then thus suffer the violators of the law to escape, and punish its observers?

With regard to all who shipped after the 1st of August, the plea of ignorance of the continuance of the non-importation cannot be urged. They knew they were acting contrary to the law. They were fully apprised of the fact too, that this house had refused, before the declaration of war, to suspend the operation of the law. They were probably also informed, that after that event, propositions to repeal and modify it were rejected. The state of war itself rendered the trade unlawful. It was in vain to say they did not intend to violate the law. It was a palpable, wilful, undisguised violation. Remit the forfeiture in their case, and your law is virtually repealed. What is the present course of the trade, said Mr. C. to the peninsula? Is it to place American capital in Great Britain, which is constantly accumulating there? Its return can only be effected in British commodities. Having said to one class of shippers, after the war, that they shall be exonerated, how will you hereafter refuse another when they shall present themselves before you? Precedents are dangerous. The human mind, in a state of difficulty and embarrassment, was prone to take refuge under them.—Remit in all cases, as had been contended for, and you let in a flood, deluging the empire of the law, against which your utmost wisdom and sagacity will be unable to provide a competent embankment.

As to the terms on which relief was to be afforded or withheld, he was decidedly of opinion, that there ought to be no conditions. The law ought to be enforced or not. He thought a compromise in the case dangerous. The human mind, in a state of difficulty and embarrassment, was prone to take refuge under them.—Remit in all cases, as had been contended for, and you let in a flood, deluging the empire of the law, against which your utmost wisdom and sagacity will be unable to provide a competent embankment.

The proposed equivalent contemplates taking from the merchant his extraordinary profit, leaving him the ordinary profit; fixing, therefore, a rule for future violations. Now the ordinary profit is exactly that with which the merchant, in a regular course of trade, will be contented. He will trade with alacrity under the firm of the United States & Co. if you will leave him his customary profits, taking only the excess. But he would ask, if the firm gets into complete operation, what would become of the extra profit? Holding the opinion that he did, in favor of the law of non-importation, he felt himself under the necessity of defending it no less against the open assaults of its avowed enemies, than the effects of the principles contended for by its professed friends. He was alone the solitary (he feared feeble) advocate of the law. The consequence of a general remission of the forfeitures was its virtual repeal. The consequence also of the equivalent contended for, by fixing as a standard the extraordinary profit, was its virtual repeal. He was for a remission in the specified cases, where remission appeared to him to be due. He was for an enforcement of the law in all other cases—he was opposed to the establishment of a principle, which if practised upon, and he did not see how it was not to be, once adopted, under the delusive idea of taking the extraordinary profit, most completely prostrated the law.

But this principle of an equivalent was unjust or impracticable in operation. One merchant has imported a gainful cargo, and losing one—a loss—The same merchant has imported one parcel of merchandise on which

he has made profit, and another on which he has sustained a loss—will you estimate the profit only, or take into view both profit and loss? How can you adapt any general rule to this variety of cases? Again—The extraordinary profits made upon the late importations result from the demand being greater than the supply. They will be divided between the importer, the jobber, and the retailer. Will each be compelled to relinquish his portion? And if not, upon what principle of compensation can you take the one and not the other? If it be urged that the importers only have violated the law, it must be allowed, that the others are in the condition of accessories after the fact.

He would touch an incidental question which had been started, and cease with, he feared, his unprofitable discourse. It had been questioned, whether congress had the power to remit the moiety of forfeitures claimed by the officers making the seizure. The law which creates the forfeiture reserves the unqualified power of remitting the whole or any part. It is true that it had vested that power, for convenience sake, in the secretary of the treasury. Congress may, however, abolish that office entirely, and place all its functions in some new institution, or, without abolishing the office, it may transfer the remitting power, or resume it themselves. In all these instances, it would be a mere change of tribunal. The principles which would guide in a decision of the question of remission, it is to be presumed, would be those of justice, and that is all the parties affected have a right to expect. If there be cases in England, where the crown is supposed not to be authorized to remit the informer's part of a penalty, be apprehended on investigation—it would be found to proceed from the power of remission not being reserved to the government in the law denouncing the penalty, as it is in our laws.

Mr. C. concluded by submitting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That as far as respects the case of citizens of the United States, who purchased goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, production or manufacture of Great Britain, prior to the 2d February, 1811—and of citizens of the United States who shipped similar goods between the 23d day of June, and the first day of August, the petitioners ought to be relieved by a remission of the forfeitures and penalties which they have incurred, upon payment of legal costs: and that on all other cases of the petitioners, a recovery of the forfeitures and penalties incurred ought to be enforced."

### DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S

MESSAGE.

Governor Shelby to the Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Sept. 5, 1812.

SIR—In a government possessing the same extent of territory as that of the U. S., with her inhabitants scattered and detached, and organized as it is, that energy cannot be exercised as in governments more compact.

Impressed with the truth of the preceding fact; and being called by my fellow-citizens to fill the executive department of the government of this state and having entered upon the duties of the important station, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to state to you sir, for the consideration of the President of the U. S., my ideas on the subject of war measures north-west of the Ohio river.

When the north-western army commanded by general Hull marched, all western America were flattered with the hope of success; too soon have we experienced a reverse, and that hope which beamed in every countenance a few days since, is now filled with astonishment, with mortification & anxiety, arising from a rapid succession of misfortunes, unknown in the annals of our historical events. The surrender of the fort of Michilimacinac and its garrison—Detroit and the army commanded by general Hull—the evacuation of Chicago and the murder of the garrison on the way from thence to fort Wayne by the Indians, are distressing facts.

The Indians, thus elated with success, encouraged and supported by the British from Canada, will now endeavor to extend their savage & barbarous devastations along the extensive frontier of the state of Ohio, and the several territories, unless checked by the detachment of militia lately ordered from this state by my predecessor, and the regular troops who have marched under colonel Wells. It is believed from information received from various sources, that the Indians are collecting in force at several points from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, with intent to make vigorous attacks on both the Indiana and Illinois territories; and should they be successful in a direction towards Vincennes, we shall, I fear, for a time have the Ohio river for a barrier from the mouth of Kentucky to the junction of Ohio and the Mississippi.

To regain possession of the posts on the waters of the Lakes will require time but in the mean while, to stop the invasion of the enemy is all important to the welfare of our common country. It is expected that the troops that have marched and now marching from this state, the state of Ohio and Indiana territory, will be so arranged by governor Harrison, (in whom they have great confidence,) as to protect the great extent of frontier, and to act offensively likewise, if properly supplied with provisions and other necessities.

It is not to be expected from the successes our Indian enemy have met with, and the aid they will receive from the British that they will be subdued this campaign;

they are elated and will act with more vi-

gour and be more determined than usual. To subdue them is the important question. The time of the present detachment of militia now in service will expire next February: to keep the enemy in check, it is conjectured their places will be supplied by troops of a similar description, ready to take the field next spring at as early a period as the nature of the country in which they will have to act, and other circumstances will justify the measure.

To march an army at a critical moment to act offensively, is an object ever to be desired, and on such movements the success of a campaign often depends. So remote, as the scene of war in western America is from the seat of the general government, and so variant are the measures to be pursued, which are to guide an army to honor and success, against a subtle, wary enemy; it appears to me impossible for the President to adopt with certainty, a line of operations to be observed by any officer appointed to command in this section of the U. S. however skilful the commander, and however judicious the arrangements may be at the moment when made, circumstances often occur which render a change necessary. On an emergency of this kind, to be compelled to have recourse to the war department, forward a statement of facts, and receive an answer, will not only greatly retard the movements of an army, but may wholly defeat the desired object.

From the same source other causes may arise, which will often delay the marching of an army—perplex both officers and soldiers, have a tendency to disgust men with the service, and in a long tedious war render it difficult for government to call forth those resources which the exigency of the case may require.

The cases here alluded to, will arise from occurrences which it will be impossible for you to correct in due time; and which have come within my own observation in times past; Inattention, or any other misconduct, in quarter-masters, contractors, commissaries and pay-masters, or either of them, in the western country, so distant from you, may produce irretrievably misfortune.

The circumstances which lead me to these reflections, arise from the delay which took place in marching the first detachment of the militia from this state, under general Payne. Notwithstanding the emergency of the case required the utmost promptitude, being intended to succour general Hull; yet every thing low-citizens to fill the executive department of the state and having entered upon the duties of the important station, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to state to you sir, for the consideration of the President of the U. S., my ideas on the subject of war measures north-west of the Ohio river. Although it would have been impossible for this army under any arrangement to have reached Detroit in time to have relieved general Hull—yet, if it had not been detained at Georgetown and Newport, waiting for the necessary supplies at both places, possibly by forced marches, the garrison at Chicago might have been saved.

I am not disposed to find fault with any arrangement which has been made, nor with any officer of any department of the government; yet, when important facts occur they ought to be made known, and the evil in future prevented. When the orders issued for calling into active service, three regiments of this states' quota of the 100,000 militia, they were promised two months' pay at the place of rendezvous. This I am informed was complied with. In two or three days after these regiments marched from Georgetown, a requisition was made for the residue of this states' quota: Three regiments of infantry and about 300 cavalry have marched to join Gen. Payne; and three other regiments have crossed the Ohio below into the Indiana and Illinois territories. These troops are certainly entitled to every compensation and equipments, which those first ordered into service received; yet, I am induced to believe, they have not received the two months pay in advance, nor scarcely any other article of equipment to make them comfortable, and protect them from the inclemency of the weather, nor hospital stores.—Such is the fact as respected two regiments and the cavalry, that passed this place. Men who engage for so long a tour as six months, are compelled to expend money for necessary articles of clothing, and the cavalry in considerable addition to that of the infantry. Many thousand dollars of debts have been contracted, under a confidence that two months' pay in advance would be made to the whole of the militia, when called

necessary war measures, is the duty of every American citizen; but more especially is it the duty of those characters who are selected in the several states, to carry into effect the executive departments thereof. Since coming into my present office, I have seriously reflected on the present situation of our North-Western frontiers, and am induced to believe, that unless some change of measures are adopted, the objects of the president as contemplated at present will be defeated, however wisely planned; much blood be spilt unnecessarily—immense sums of money improperly spent;—and what I most apprehend and dread, dissatisfaction among our citizens to the great cause, from some of the reasons heretofore assigned.

To remedy the mischiefs apprehended, I will take the liberty of suggesting to the president, the propriety of appointing a board of respectable characters, resident in the Western country, responsible to him, in any way which it shall be his pleasure to direct, with power to call into service, under the laws of Congress, the militia, which may be required from time to time from the states of Kentucky, Ohio and the territories of Indiana and Illinois, to direct their operations either of offence or defence—to require from the war department all the munitions of war necessary for the supply of the troops, and all necessary equipments—and to have the controul over the subordinate agents of the war department, within the district assigned;—to make it the duty of the board to report to the department of war, from time to time, the measures by them adopted.

A board thus organized, would not fail of success in all the war measures in this section of the United States: Characters properly selected to such an office, would feel a prompt desire to promote our common cause; from their knowledge of the country, they would be able to direct the necessary operations against the enemy, and whenever necessary, being in the vicinity of the army, give their advice to the officer commanding, and order out detachments to his aid, or divert the enemy so as certainly to insure success in the main enterprise, and secure our frontiers from savage cruelty and devastation.

If such a board was now organized, and had the controul of the present armament, I would pledge myself the Indians would have cause to lament this campaign, and their temerity in joining the British and deserting the friendship of the U. States. This is not a singular or novel idea—it is one formerly entertained and practised by general Washington, when president of the United States, and still adhered to by all men of experience in this country.

While I am writing this letter, I have received a dispatch from Gov. Harrison, dated at Piqua of the 2d inst. in which he informs me that Gen. Winchester was ordered on to take the command of the detachment sent on from this state for the relief of Gen. Hull. This arrangement at once, divides the army under governor Harrison, and renders either part unequal to any object of importance, and ruins the fairest prospect of the expedition. It shews, however, in the strongest point of view, the utility of the plan that I propose, of forming a board of war measures in the western country, who would have a clear knowledge of the whole ground before them, and could project plans against the enemy, which might with certainty be carried into complete effect. Notwithstanding our late ill fortune on the lakes, I made great calculations upon the army under Gov. Harrison—had they proceeded rapidly on, it is more than probable, he could with the force he had, retaken Detroit with very little loss. In his army, were many of the most influential and respectable citizens of this state, from whom every thing was to be expected, which, possibly could be achieved by any set of men on earth. And I believe had his march not been interrupted, in a very short time, we should have seen the flag of the United States, again waving on the bank of lake Erie.

Before I had concluded this letter, information is received that a number of families, had been killed by the Indians on the waters of White river, twelve or fifteen miles from the Ohio, in the Indiana territory; and that the inhabitants thereof, are crossing to this state by hundreds. Should the Indians attack the territories of Indiana and Illinois, in that force which the present situation of our affairs as relates to the war against Canada seems almost to invite them to, there is no power here to order men out of this state to their assistance, nor is there the smallest provision made of arms or ammunition for an expedition, should it be expedient to carry one into the Indian towns, to draw them from our frontiers into their own country.

I have written you a long letter; the happiness and welfare of my country have prompted me to it, and will I trust, be a sufficient apology.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, your most obedient serv't.  
ISAAC SHELBY.

The Hon. Wm. Eustis Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War's Answer to the foregoing.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1812.

SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 5th. inst. has been received and laid before the president. The intelligence and patriotism which have dictated the useful information, which you have been

pleased to communicate is duly appreciated.

The embarrassments attending the organization, direction, and supplies of any force, with the difficulty of determining the amount, and time which exigencies may require, at so distant a point from the seat of government, have been sensibly felt. To find an adequate remedy, has engaged much of the attention of the Executive.

From a board of intelligent, influential, and patriotic citizens, much useful information, and other essential advantages might be derived. Whether they could be clothed with the powers suggested, is a question requiring consideration. To meet existing emergencies, after consulting the lawful authority vested in the president—it has been determined to vest the command of all the forces on the western and north-western frontier in an officer, whose military character and knowledge of the country, appear to be combined with the public confidence. Gen. Harrison has accordingly been appointed to the chief command, with authority to employ officers, and to draw from the public stores, and every other practical source, all the means of effecting the object of his command.

In the great and unexpected demands, created by the late disasters, it will necessarily happen, that deficiencies in the supplies will be experienced. Every exertion, however, is making to provide for the troops, the munitions which they require.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a requisition made on governor Scott—should requisitions be made beyond the quota assigned to the state of Kentucky, the president is assured of a prompt co-operation on the part of the executive, under the act of February, 1795.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
W. M. EUSTIS.

His Excellency Gov. Shelby.

P. S. In addition to the supplies ordered from Pittsburgh, ten thousand pair of shoes, five thousand blankets, tents, camp equipage, and quarter master's stores, are on their way from Philadelphia for the N. Western Army. A part of them at least are on their way, and will be followed by the remainder without loss of time.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

GREEK FIRE.

MR. EDITOR—Having seen in your very respectable paper a statement of the wonderful effect of the Greek fire, discovered by captain Maguire, an Irish gentleman of great ingenuity, I beg leave to state to you the exact particulars.

About a fortnight since, this gentleman at the solicitation of several respectable persons, made an experiment in the river, near Chelsea water works, by sinking a bottle that held three pints of liquid, much resembling in appearance common blacking for boots. To the neck of this bottle fastened a small fuse which was lowered over the wall into the river seven feet deep. The explosion was dreadful, and the effect equally so, it having blown up 24 feet of the wall, with large stones, at least two hundred weight that were clapped together with iron.

The officers and gentlemen that were present, amongst whom were colonels, Wilson and Lowe, general Baker, caps. Mullan and Nunn, were positive that a column of not less than seven tons of water was, with the stones, &c. thrown to the height of sixty feet above the level of the river. Another property it possesses still more dreadful and which no human foresight can prevent, is, that it will float on the surface of the water as a vast liquid mass of fire—consequently sending it into a harbor with the tide, it will burn all before it.

The major general of the ordnance, with a true wish to encourage genius, has afforded Mr. Maguire every assistance in his power, as it was by his immediate desire, it is said, he came to this country. Was real merit thus countenanced in our own nation, there would not be such emigration of men of abilities to other kingdoms.

M. OR.

In the two sieges, the deliverance of Constantinople may be chiefly ascribed to the novelty, the terrors, and the real efficacy of the Greek Fire. The important secret of compounding and directing this artificial flame was imparted by Callinicus, a native of Heliopolis in Syria, who deserted from the service of the caliph to that of the emperor. The skill of a chemist and engineer was equivalent to the succour of fleets and armes; and this discovery of improvement of the military art was fortunately reserved for the distressful period, when the degenerate Romans of the East were incapable of contending with the warlike enthusiasm and youthful vigour of the Saracens. The historian who presumes to annalize this extraordinary composition should suspect his own ignorance and that of his Byzantine guides, so prone to the marvellous, so careless, and, in this instance so jealous of the truth. From their obscure, and perhaps fallacious hints, it should seem that the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the naptha, or liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil, which springs from the earth, and catches fire soon as it comes in contact with the air. The naptha was mingled, I know not by what methods or in what proportions, with sulphur and with the pitch that is extracted from evergreen fires.

From this mixture, which produced a

thick smoke and a loud explosion, proceeded a fierce and obstinate flame, which not only rouse in perpendicular ascent, but likewise burnt with equal vehemence in descent or lateral progress; instead of being extinguished, it was nourished and quickened, by the element of water; and sand, urine, or vinegar, were the only remedies that could damp the fury of this powerful agent, which was justly denominated by the Greeks, the *liquid, or maritime, fire*. For the annoyance of the enemy, it was employed with equal effect, by sea and land, in battles or sieges. It was either poured from the rampart in large boilers, or launched in red hot balls of stone and iron, or darted in arrows and javelins, twisted round with flax and tow, which had deeply imbibed the inflammable oil: sometimes it was deposited in fire-ships, the victims and instruments of a more ample revenge and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were planted on the prow of a galley, and fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage monsters, that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid and consuming fire. This important art was preserved at Constantinople, as the palladium of the state; the galleries and artillery might occasionally be lent to the allies of Rome; but the composition of the Greek fire was concealed with the most jealous scruple, and the terror of the enemies was increased and prolonged by their ignorance and surprise. In the treatise of the administration of the empire, the royal author suggests the answers and excuses that might best elude the indiscreet curiosity and importunate demands of the Barbarians. They should be told that the mystery of the Greek fire had been revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines, with a sacred injunction, that this gift of heaven, this peculiar blessing of the Romans, should never be communicated to any foreign nation: that the prince and subject were alike bound to religious silence under the temporal and spiritual penalties of treason and sacrifice; and that the impious attempt would provoke the sudden and supernatural vengeance of the God of the christians. By these precautions, the secret was confined, above four hundreds years, to the Romans of the east; and to the end of the eleventh century, the Pisans, to whom every sea and every art were familiar, suffered the effects, without understanding the composition of the Greek fire.

It was at length either discovered or stolen by the Mahometans; and, in the holy wars of Syria and Egypt, they reverted an invention, contrived against themselves, on the heads of the Christians. A knight, who despised the swords and lances of the Saracens, relates, with heartfelt sincerity, his own fears, and those of his companions, at the sight and sound of the mischievous engine that discharged a torrent of the Greek fire, the *feu Grecque*, as it is styled by the more early of the French writers. It came flying through the air, says Joinville, like a winged long-tailed dragon, about the thickness of an hoghead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning; and the darkness of the night was dispelled by this deadly illumination. The use of the Greek, or as it might now be called, of the Saracen fire, was continued to the middle of the fourteenth century, when the scientific or casual compound of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, effected a new revolution in the art of war and the history of mankind.

Gibbons Rome, vol. 6, page 419.

Extract of a letter from general Samuel Hopkins, to Major William Trigg.

"On my arrival at home, I found two pieces in two Bardstown papers, signed "One of the Army," replete with much scurrility and the most opprobrious falsehoods.

I might have consented to let such dirty malignant scoundrels die in their own stench, but in a late Palladium, and Telegraph, I have been falsly and indecently attacked, and when or where it is to end I know not. If the charges of these men are true, I am certainly the proper subject of punishment; if they are not, the *covert* assertions of men who are afraid or ashamed to put their names to their publications, ought not to operate to my injury. I pray you, my friend, use your influence and request all my friends to use theirs, to settle the public mind by public enquiry—a court martial would by me be preferred. I trust the assembly will order it, or instruct the governor to do so. I am willing to take up these publications, aided by any more they can invent or scrape up, summon the authors to appear as parties, prosecutors or witnesses, and let a trial progress."

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

(Copy.)

Camp, on Mississinewa two miles above Silver Heels, Dec 12th, 1812.

DEAR GENERAL,

After a fatiguing march of three days and one night from Greenville, I arrived with the detachment under my command at a town on the Mississinewa, thought by the spies to be Silver Heels town; but proved to be a town settled by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, undiscovered, a charge was made upon the town, when many fled over the river, others surrendered—those who fled made resistance after crossing, by firing across the river. Thirty-seven prisoners are taken, whom I shall bring in with me, including men, women and children—seven warriors were killed. After disposing of the prisoners I marched a part of the detachment down the river, and burned three villages without resistance; I then turned and encamped on the ground where stood the first village attacked.

This morning about day light, or a little be-

fore, my camp was attacked by a party of Indians (the number unknown, but supposed to be between two and three hundred) on my right line occupied by Major Ball's squadron, who gallantly resisted them for about three quarters of an hour, when the Indians retreated, after being most gallantly charged by Capt. Trotter at the head of his troop of cavalry. We lost in the first action one killed and one wounded, (by accident the last)—in the action of this morning, we have eight killed, and about twenty-five or thirty wounded; not having yet gotten a report, I am unable to state the number exactly. The Indians have lost about forty killed, from the discoveries now made; the spies are out at present ascertaining the number. I have sent to Greenville for a reinforcement, and send you this hasty sketch. A detailed report shall hereafter be made known to you, noticing particularly those companies and individuals, who have distinguished themselves singly.

I anticipate another attack before I reach Greenville, but rest assured, my dear general, they shall be warmly received. I have a detachment composed of the bravest fellows, both officers and soldiers, in the world. Our return will be commenced this morning. Among our killed I have to deplore the loss of the brave Capt. Pierce—Lieut. Waltz, of Capt. Marke's troop of cavalry is also mortally wounded. Their gallant conduct shall be noticed hereafter.

Yours with the greatest respect  
And esteem,  
JOHN B. CAMPBELL,  
Lt. Col. 19th Reg. U. S. Infantry.

Gen. W. H. Harrison, Com. N. W. Army.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded in the Battle of Massassino away on the morning of the 18th inst. and in the skirmish on the 17th.

On the 17th, in Capt. Hopkins's troop, killed—sergt. James Wright. In Capt. Elmore's troop of Kentucky volunteers, sergt. Thomas Smith, wounded, since dead.

On the 18th, in Capt. Hopkins's troop of regulars wounded, Lieut. James Hedges, slightly, privates, Thomas Robinson, badly; John Holecroft, badly; John May, slightly; J-h Fain, badly; Thomas Salsbury, badly.

In Capt. Marke's troop of Pennsylvania volunteers, killed, Lieut. Daniel Watts; James Griffin, private; wounded, Corporals Henry Breckman, badly; Robert Skilly slightly; sadler James Smith, since dead; Robert Campbell, dangerously; Finley Carnahan, badly; Wm. Louge, dangerously; Joseph Chambers, badly; Jas Selby, slightly; Thomas Porter, badly; John M'Carman, badly; Robert Cooper, slightly; David Braden, slightly; John Bennet, slightly.

In Capt. Garrard's troop of Kentucky volunteers—killed, Thomas Bedford; Beverly Brown, privates; wounded, Lieut Edmund Easby, slightly; Lieut. David Hichman, slightly; Q M. Sergt. Strother, slightly; Farrier T M Cormack; Moses Richeson; Thomas Easton, badly; Wm. Scott, mortally; Thomas Webster.

In Capt. Pierce's troop of Ohio volunteers—killed, Capt. Benoni Pierce; Danl. Cunningham, private; wounded, Wm. Morrow, private.

In Lieut. Warren's troop of Pennsylvania volunteers, wounded, Cornel Greer.

In Cornet Lee's troop of Michigan volunteers, wounded, David Hull; Michael M'Dormor; Cyrus Hunter, private.

In Capt. Trotter's troop of Kentucky volunteers, wounded, Capt. George Trotter, Jun. slightly; sergt. Byrd Smith, badly; Corporal Henry Riddle, dangerously; privates, Salem Pyatt, since dead; David Steel, slightly.

In Capt. Elliot's company of U. S. Infantry, wounded, Walter M'Allister; Henry Walter, Thomas Wattington, privates.

In Capt. Butler's Pittsburgh Blues, killed, John Francis Lousong, private; wounded, Corporals Elliott and Reed; privates, Joseph Dodds, Isaac Chess.

We have been politely favored, by gen. Harrison, with the following copy of a letter, addressed by him to the secretary of state, tendering his resignation as governor of the territory of Indiana.

HEAD QUARTERS, N. W. Army,

Delaware, Dec. 28, 1812.

SIR—Having been informed that the Senate of the United States had postponed a decision upon my nomination to the rank of Brigadier in the army, until it should be ascertained that I would relinquish the office of governor of the Indiana territory; and believing that no such relinquishment had been insisted on from others, under similar circumstances, I refused to make the required declaration. I have lately heard, however, that the nomination has been sanctioned, and although it is not my wish to accept of the military appointment, I have determined to resign the civil office; and accordingly request the president to receive this as my resignation of the government of the Indiana territory, and my wish not to be considered as a candidate for a re-appointment.

Upon leaving an office so important as that which I now give up, and to which I have been successively appointed, and by an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Madison, I cannot but derive great satisfaction from the reflection, that I have been fortunate enough to execute every command, that I have received from the general government. It is a source of still greater pleasure to me, to know, that during my administration of upwards of twelve years, in which no small share of the whole powers of government were placed in my hands, I have uniformly given to those powers a construction the most favorable to the liberties of the people; that no instance of injustice or oppression towards a single individual has been charged against me; no civil officer deriving his commission from me has been dismissed; and that from the day of my assuming the government, to that of my departure from the territory, I have never ceased to receive unequivocal evidence, of attachment and affection, from its citizens.

Will you be pleased sir, to assure the president of my eternal gratitude for the many marks of his confidence which I have received, and accept for yourself the assurances of my greatest respect and esteem.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.  
Hon. JAMES MONROE, Esq. Sec'y of State.

CONGRESS.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Pope has passed the Senate to appoint a committee to enquire what provision should be made to the mounted volunteers for their services last year. The Senate have agreed to all the amendments made by the House of Representatives, to the bill concerning the merchants bonds; so that it only wants the signature of the president to become a law. The resolution expressing the opinion of the House of Representatives of the gallantry of Capt. Hull, Jones and Decatur, has passed that body and sent to the Senate.

The land committee have proposed to sell a portion of the public lands in tracts of 80 acres—to repeal the law which allows a credit in part of the purchase money; and to sell land hereafter at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The bill to amend the naturalization law, has not yet passed, nor the one for establishing post roads to the head-quarters of our armies. Bills are before the same body for raising an additional army of 20,000 men for one year, unless sooner discharged; to repeat the act which allows a bounty in land to soldiers hereafter enlisted; to raise the cash bounty to those who enlist for five years in the old army to forty dollars; to appoint an additional major to each regiment in the army, and a third lieutenant to each company, with the emoluments now allowed to second lieutenants, and to grant the recruiting officers five dollars for each soldier they enlist for five years. The House of Representatives, have requested each member of that body to wear mourning for one month, in testimony of their respect for the memory of Mr. Smiley, of Pennsylvania, who died, aged 71, on the 29th of December.

\* If these bills pass into laws, our regular army will amount to 55,000 men—a number, perhaps not too great to carry on the war with vigour, but would not have been necessary had the *feigned* constitutional scruples of our worthy federal governors, not been infused into the minds of our militia. We rejoice, that the same scruples against engaging in the defence of their country have not been felt by any of our western volunteers.

#### GOV. SHELBY'S LETTER

To the late Secretary of War, published in this day's Gazette, is worth an attentive perusal. It discloses that so early as the 5th day of September last, the Secretary was advised of many of the wants of our western armies, and of the causes which would probably retard their movements on the then contemplated campaigns. The imperious duties which the Secretary had to do, were pointed out to him, and if he had performed them, it is almost certain that our army, instead of suffering at this time in the wilderness, would have been the triumphant conquerors of Michigan and Upper Canada. The answer of the Secretary is short and *smartish*—It promises that the advice offered, would be attended to, and that the powers which Shelby recommended to be reposed in a board of war, were conferred on Governor Harrison. How well the Secretary fulfilled these promises is known; how good was the advice offered, proved by the result.

Quere. Has not the Secretary since the date of his letter transferred, many powers from Harrison to others—whom he permits to act *independent* of Harrison? And is not this one cause of Harrison's disgust to the service? and of the present situation of the army?

*Depreciation of property in Lexington!* When the intemperate zeal of some of the Democrats of Lexington, induced them to burn Mr. Popes effigy, a writer in the Statesman under the signature of "CLIO," and some of the honorable senators friends, said that the politicks of the town would ruin it, that the most distinguished inhabitants would remove from it, and there would be a total depreciation of property.—As a proof of the truth of their predictions some lots sold in Lexington soon after at 100£ per foot, and last week one sold at the enormous price of £500 per foot.—So much for Democratic politicks!! Most towns in the union, would wish to be ruined in this way.

Captain Morris who acted as lieutenant of the Constitution, when the Guerriere was taken, has been appointed to command the A'ams frigate, which was lately hauled up, lengthened 15 feet, and relaunched at Washington.

Paul Hamilton, has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy. His successor is not named. Rumours are in circulation that general Wilkinson has been ordered on to Washington, and that he will there be appointed to the office of Secretary of War!!

Lieut. Col. Christie, whose gallantry at the battle of Queenstown, was so conspicuous, has arrived at Washington.

The National Intelligencer of the 31st of December, states, that contrary to former rumours, the congressional election of Vermont, had terminated favourably—The whole representation from that state are republican. The legislature of New-Hampshire, have adjourned, without electing a senator in the place of Mr. Curtis.

*FRANKLINTON*, January 4, 1813. It is with unusual pleasure that we hasten to present to the public the following interesting particulars relative to the brilliant exploits at Mississinaway. To dilate upon those splendid transactions would be futile and superfluous: the eloquent and manly address of Gen. HARRISON supersedes any thing that can hereafter be said upon the subject:

HEAD QUARTERS N. W. ARMY.  
FRANKLINTON, January 2, 1813.

**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
The commanding General has received from Lieut. Col. Campbell the official report of his late expedition against the Mississinaway villages. The conduct of the Colonel, and his gallant detachment has been in every respect such as the general had anticipated. They have deserved well of their country, and have shed a lustre on the North Western Army. In no part of their duty have they failed. The officers vied with each other in setting a proper example to their men, and the conduct of the men was marked throughout by cheerfulness, alacrity and obedience up on the march-

and invincible bravery in the presence of the enemy. The detachment appears to have been worthy of their commander, and their commander worthy of them. Nothing can evince more clearly the merits of Lieut. Col. Campbell, than the confidence and attachment manifested for him by his command; an attachment, not produced by any improper indulgence or weak compliances, but established upon the solid basis of a zealous and punctual discharge of his own duty, and a mild, humane but determined exactation of obedience from his subordinates. Troops thus disposed, and thus commanded will be always invincible. Lt. Col. Campbell's official account will be transmitted to the Secretary of War; it will be published to the world, and the simple narrative of their actions will form the best eulogium upon the conduct of the troops. The general requests Lt. Cols. Campbell, Simerall, Major Ball, and all the other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates to accept his warmest thanks for their good conduct. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who were fortunate enough to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by their valor or good conduct are as follows:

#### Kentucky Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Simerall,  
Major M. Dowell,

Capt. Trotter (slightly wounded)

Smith,  
Johnson,

1st. Lt. Hobson,

Payne,

2d. Trotter,

Cornet Dishman,

Sgt. Major Montgomery,

Corporal Riddle,

Trumpeter Willman,

Major Ball's squadron, consisting of the

2d. regt. U. S. Light Dragoons,

12 months U. S. V. Dragoons,

Major Ball,

Captain Hopkins,

Garrard,

Mankle,

M-Clelland (acting as 2d. Lt. to capt. Hopkins)

1st. Lieut. Hedges [slightly wounded]

Basey,

and Adj't. Fullerton,

Warrens,

2d. Lieut. Hickman,

Cornet and Qr. Master McClannah,

Lee,

Grear (wounded)

Herod.

Sgt. Maj. Edwards,

Qr. Master Sgt. Hawkins,

Pittsburgh Blues, (12 months U. S. Infantry.)

Capt. Butler,

19th regt. U. S. Infantry.

1st Lieut. Gwynne,

Ensign Harrison,

Qr. Mr. Serjt. Levitt,

Spies and Guides;

Capt. Patterson Bain,

James Audrain,

William Conner,

Silas McCulloch,

James Thompson,

James Nuggs,

Joseph G. M-Clelland,

John Ruland

Capt. Hite, extra adj't.

Luce, (Volunteer.)

Doctor Moore,

Thomas Moore, P. Secretary,

Mr. Baylor,

Robert Mitchell (waggoner)

The character of this gallant detachment, exhibiting, as it did, perseverance, patience, fortitude and bravery, would however, have been incomplete, if, in the midst of victory they had forgotten the feelings of humanity. It is with the sincerest pleasure, that the general has heard, that the most punctual obedience was paid to his orders; not only in saving the women and children, in but sparing all the warriors who ceased to resist; and that even when vigorously attacked by the enemy, the claims of mercy prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this Heroic Band respected the lives of their prisoners. The general believes that humanity and true bravery are inseparable. The rigid rules of war may sometimes, indeed, make a severe retaliation necessary; but the advantages which attend a frequent recurrence to it, are very uncertain, and are not to be compared to the blessings which providence cannot fail to shed upon the efforts of the soldier, who is "in Battle a Lion, but, the battle once ended, in mercy a lamb." Let an account of murdered innocence be opened in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone, the American soldier will follow the example of his government, and neither the sword of the one will be raised against the helpless or the fallen, nor the gold of the other paid for the scalp of a massacred enemy.

The general cannot pass by the opportunity that is afforded him, of bestowing deserved commendation upon a detachment of his army, without recurring to the merits of the other corps. They have not had, as yet their wishes gratified, in meeting the enemy, but they have nevertheless performed hard service under great deprivations. The Ohio Brigades are exerting themselves with vigor and effect in perfecting their discipline and performing some works requiring great labour. Those from Virginia and Pennsylvanians are vying with each other in the path of duty and discipline to a degree rarely equalled, and never exceeded. Since their arrival at Sandusky, a proper sense of subordination everywhere prevails, and the infamous principle, that the claims of patriotism would be satisfied by

marching to the lines and looking at the enemy, is so completely exploded, that the general believes his authority would be scarcely sufficient to protect from the vengeance of the soldiery the wretch who should have the temerity to insult them by suggesting it. The general is happy in believing that *his own Kentuckians* are not behind the other corps of the army in the race of patriotism and duty. He has heard with a satisfaction, that he cannot find words to express, that the Brigade with which he first took the field & whose discipline has been confirmed & extended under the immediate direction of his worthy second general Winchester, have borne with fortitude and cheerfulness an unexampled privation of a principle article of the ration. The general records the circumstances for the edification and example of the rest of the army. Calculating upon the arrival of flour by the Auglaize and St. Mary's river, upon which a large quantity had been embarked under appearances indicating a most favorable termination of the voyage, no means were used to forward any by land, but by a very sudden and unexpected freezing of the rivers, the boats were arrested in progress, and the troops at Fort Winchester, consisting of a detachment of regulars under colonels Wells, Scott, Lewis, Allen regiments of Kentucky Infantry, subsisted for ten days upon indifferent salt beef, without an ounce of flour. In this time, not a murmur was heard, and the sentiments which every where prevailed was that of continuing to serve as long as their services were wanted. What may not be expected from such troops, when the *only difficulties* of the campaign are once overcome, and they are brought in the presence of the enemy?

(Copy) L. HUKILL.  
Ass. Dpy. Adj. General.

#### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Nicholasville Jessamine county, on the 31st of Dec. 1812; and if not taken out in three months will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Redberry Triplett Andrew Pickett

George Walker Micajah Clark

Zarah Elkins Patsy Hord

Anne Padgett Micajah Clark

George Briant James Richards

George Hightower sen. Robert Sympon

William M'Dowell William Owens

Benj. Elkin David Hoover

Humphrey Smith Col. Joseph Crockell

John Zimmerman Eliza Thomas

Mc-ejab Clark John Polly, esq.

ewis Singleton Robe East

John Brown Phebe Gorin

Thompson Howard Thomas Scott

Vinice Green H. Roberts

Ezekiel Proctor Mills Hainey

James Falkner Francis Sewens

Laurence Young William Walker

Joseph Hughs, Jun. John Walker

Thos. Browner, Jun. Jacob Sallee

Gabriel Reed Micajah Clark

Theodocia Elkin John Throckmorton

John Garner Eliza Thomas

Joshua Hightower Morgan Brown

Reuben Husbin Roland Hughs

Laurence J. Daily Abnor Young

William Claybrook George Cleveland

Thomas Scott James Duncan

David Rice James Sale

Alijah Woods Henderson Lewis

Cornelius Hill Hugh Christman

Samuel Craig John Ficklin

Peggy Gallippsie Simion Bohanan

James Martin Benj. Elkin

John White Isaiah Elkin

William Reeds Benj. Elkin

David Walker James Curd

James Sale Samuel C. Steele

James Owens John Carroll

Humphrey Smith Kitty F. Robards

James Bell William Bourne

Mary Thurston Abner Young

Anna Turner Lucy Gatewood

Benj. Elkin James Sale

David Deuman Humphrey Smith

Hugh Chistman Elias Griffith

Polly Dunn Humphrey Smith

Bej. Elkin Coonrod Light

David Jackson Richard Edwards

Betsy Floyd Kertis Shelton

John Ficklin Joseph C. Meredith

George Walker Henry Raine

Benj. Elkin John George

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

January 12, 1813. 2-81.

#### William Leavy

■■■ AS just received from Philadelphia a

general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable for the present season.—Among

which are—Mill Pitt and Croc-cut Saws, Anvils

and Vices, and first quality Crowley Milling-

Steel.

He has also just received, 4 6 8 10 & 12

penny Cut nails, and Brads by the Keg—7 by

9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 window glass in the Box,

also small kegs white Lead ground in Oil.

FROM THE REPOSITORY.

We men of PEACE, are men of merit; From nature's self, we do inherit, Such talents rare, as would surprise The heroes of the "nether skies." We can confound each old logician— Can talk of UNION and SUBMISSION: Of "Peace and commerce"—no alliance, At truth and reason, hurl defiance. Of sermons subjects make a jest— Can "call on heaven to attest, Our own sincerity and truth." When not one syllable (forsooth) Of candor, or veracity Is mix'd with our loquacity.

We talk to farmers, tradesmen, scholars Of "five and thirty million of dollars!" Of dreadful times! Of sad starvation! Of wild misrule—and us pa'ion!

The British (we've proclaim'd at long) "Have done us no essential wrong," For three years past, they ready were Maine impressions to forbear; But Jefferson, with scorn rejected, Arrangements which our TARS protected, And Madison's infatuation, Has nearly swumpt this growing nation, For, on the eighteenth day of June (At least one hundred years too soon— Without one thought of harm to sum: Without one single mounted gun) War was declar'd.—In ev'ry hour; P't not by Congress—No the power Of making war, was (sad vexation) Usurp'd by the "Administration."

All this we've said, and ten times more, And yet have many lies in store. We work in darkness, like the moles; And to the Devil sell our souls, Rather than harm should not be brewing, To bring about our country's ruin.

"Tis true, we often are suspected, And sometimes by the Whigs detected, Who hold us up to public hate— Contempt and scorn our deeds await. But then, again (on t other hand) We have some comforts at command. For, bankrupt quite in reputation— Of honest men the detestation; It matters not, what course we choose, Since character's, we've none to lose, One truth to us is not a stranger, That nought was never yet in danger. Then come what may, or slow—or fast, We only can be hanged at last.

By treason we'll destroy the nation; Or meet with "hemp and confiscation"— For, view the master as you choose, We've much to gain—can little lose. Then who's afraid? T'would be absurd (Since neck or nothing is the word) To lag behind. You've heard my story, Then follow me—

ANOTHER TORY.

THE COMET.

Dr. Herschel has given in a paper to the Royal Society on the late comet; he estimates the length of tail, on the first October at 100 millions of miles; its shape a hollow cone emitting light on all sides; the luminous matter around the planetary nucleus was of a phosphoric nature.—*Lon. Pap.*

A federalist exulting mightly the other day at the success of his party, in this state, their getting the governor, &c.—A republican present observed, that he could compare the federalists to nothing but the locusts, which appeared in vast numbers once in twelve or seventeen years—made a great noise—destroyed every thing before them—and were soon swept away by some stiff breeze!—*Tr. T. Am.*

THE MONSTER!

Died in Great Britain, John Wilkins, a miser: He had no relative but a poor aged mother, with whom he happened to quarrel respecting the division of a loaf of bread, and finding his end approaching, he thought to take revenge by exchanging his gold and silver (thirty thousand pounds) for bills on the bank of England, a d which he chewed and swallowed. Fortunately however, the numbers of the bills were afterwards ascertained, and the old lady recoved the full amount.

It is related of a volunteer from a neighboring county, who had deserted and returned home, that his wife refused speaking to him or having any thing to do with him, unless he would return. The citizen was obliged to shoulder his knapsack and re-measure his steps back to Meadville.—Such patriotism is worthy of the females of America.

Sunbury Times.

Yesterday as governor Wright was returning to his family, through Baltimore, a young Englishman, by the name of John Potter, at the table with the governor at Barney's, speaking of the bonds on merchandize, &c. before congress said, if any member of congress voted against their discharge, he ought to be shot. Mr. Wright immediately replied, with warmth, that he was a member of congress, and should vote against them; and that he had shot, and could shoot again: on which Potter hauled in his horns.

It was fortunate for him that the governor did not then know that he was an Englishman, as I heard him afterwards swear, that if he had, he would have cut off the rascal's ears.

Quere. Ought not the president to send this Englishman to Great Britain.

Balt. Whig.

OUR LITTLE NAVY

With unutterable pleasure we record another most gallant naval achievement—a thing without precedent or parallel—an action *sui generis*, unique, incomparable—a British frigate dismasted and compelled to surrender in seventeen minutes, with 106 of her crew, one third of her number, killed and wounded, by a vessel but little superior in force—by a new people, unused to the horrid business of war; by strangers to the thunder of cannon.

We are lost in astonishment at the *effe* of Decatur's fire—no wonder that the Britons thought he was enveloped in flames and rejoiced, giving three cheers. Weak mortals—they had yet to learn the great activity of Decatur's youthful

crew, and feel the power of the vengeance charged guns of the United States.

Thus it was with Hull, with Porter, with Jones and with Charney, on the lake. Every shot had its private commission to revenge a private wrong—some lashing at the gang-way of a British vessel of war—some privation of food for refusing to labor for "his majesty"—some personal indignity which impudent Britons know so well to give to "Yankee rascals."

The gallant Rodgers, unsuccessful, vexes the deep. Like the bold bald eagle of his country, he darts over the region of waters in search of his enemy; groating in spirit that the foe is not nigh. But the time will come when he shall reap a rich harvest of glory.

Bainbridge, in the Constitution, with the sloop Hornet, commanded by the excellent Lawrence, was near the middle of the Atlantic, hunting British frigates, at the date of our last accounts from him.

Porter, in the little frigate Essex—we know not where; but doubtless desirous of paying his respects to Sir James Yeo, of the Southampton; who, dubbed a knight by a king, wants to be drubbed into a gentleman by a Porter: and we venture to say that if they meet, the knight will get a lesson on good manners.

The Constellation, Captain Stewart, will soon be at sea, to claim her portion of the laurel; and the Adams frigate, nearly fitted out at Washington City, will bring to the recollection of our aged patriots the ardent zeal that distinguished her namesake in "the times that tried men's souls."

Let the navy be augmented—and impressment will cease—Let it be done quickly, that the war may end with glorious safety.

Weekly Reg.

Counterfeit Nashville Bank Notes.

A few counterfeit notes of ten dollars of the Nashville bank, have been detected in circulation within a few days past—the paper of these notes is much coarser than the genuine bank paper—of a dark colour—has a cloudy, muddy look, and when between the fingers is harsh and coarse. The execution of the copper plate part of the note, is not so well executed as the genuine notes, and the device very distinct, particularly the word "Tennessee."

Cotton, which in the genuine note is very distinct, but in the counterfeit is hardly legible. The signatures of the President and Cashier are tolerably well executed, but appear to be filled in with the pen from the plate, and have a rough appearance—they are shorter than the genuine notes of the bank about a quarter of an inch; and a very slight hair stroke across the "th" in the word, "the" before Nashville Bank, is omitted; the filling up the date of the counterfeit notes of the bank, and the figures in the date and number are badly made—the difference in the paper is so obvious, that there is no difficulty in distinguishing the counterfeits from the genuine notes on sight.

Examiner.

Daniel Bradford

AS for sale, at his Auction and Commission store, at the stone house on Cheap-side, next below the market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, loaf, lump and brown Sugars, Madera, Port and Teneriffe Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China wares, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, Androns, Flat-Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

Louisiana Sugar and Coffee by the barrel. A quantity of Kanhawa SALT of the first quality, for sale.

52-11 December 21, 812.

CASH given for good LEAF TOBACCO, delivered at my house. For terms, apply to S. & G. Trotter, Lexington, or to me.

J. LAUDEMAN.

December 8, 1812. 50

Vendue.

ON Thursday the 14th of January (if fair, if not the next fair day) at ten o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the farm of the subscriber (3 miles from Lexington, between the Limestone and Stroud Roads, adjoining the Widow Mansell's,) his entire estate, crop, farming utensils, kitchen furniture &c. consisting of a valuable flock of sheep, two excellent milch cows, twenty head of hogs, 500 bushels sheaf Poland oats, 100 barrels corn &c. &c. The farming utensils and kitchen furniture are all nearly new.

Nine months credit for all sums over five dollars, on giving bond with approved security to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

W.M. N. BENTLEY.

December 26th, 1812.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber's pasture on the 16th of October, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, six years old next spring—the height not exactly known, but supposed to be 14 hands high; a small star in his forehead, off hind and near fore foot white, a lump on his back, occasioned by the saddle.

The other DARK BAY MARE—the height and age not exactly known. She has a white mark on each side near the flank, soar back, pale evil, and blind in the oil eye. Whoever will deliver said horse and mare to me in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MARSH.

November 30, 1812. 49-1f

Thomas Young

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1y Lexington, KY.

JEREMIAH NEAVE.

At his NEW STORE on CHEAPSIDE, Lexington, is receiving and opening a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Cotton Linen, Socks, Linsey &c. &c. received in exchange for merchandise.—Spun Cotton and prime unspun Cotton, as usual.

Pewter, of an excellent quality—Do. Candle Moulds, Hips, Bonnets—An elegant assortment of tortoise shell and other Combs—Shoes of most descriptions, a variety of Children's Books, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

HIS Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Velvets, Cords and Vestments, fine India and British Muslins, Cambricks, Silks and Shawls, Bombozets, Calicoes, Shirts, Bostery, &c. &c. &c. will repay the attention of his friends and customers.

Three Corded Silk for saddlers—Prime Teas, Coffee & Sugar—Almonds, Figs & Raisins—Port, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines—Indigo, Madder, &c.—Skins for Hatters.

Window Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints—Snuff by wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices.

48-1f November 23, 1812.

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but don't carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept 12, 1812. 38-1f

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-1f

MOUNTSTERLING HOTEL.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thurlton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience.

Travelers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Wat bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travelers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 26-1f

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-1f Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

at their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-1f Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

Baltimore Shoe Store,

LEXINGTON.

AMOS ALLEY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received from the public in general, and begs leave to inform his customers, that he is now opening his winter assortment of SHOES, and will expect a further supply in a few days—viz.

Ladies' thick sole calf skin Shoes, Misses' and children's do. do.

Gentlemen's fine shoes & dancing pumps, at 13s 6d pr. pair

Second quality do. 9s.

Servant's coarse strong do.

Boys' do. Shoes & Pumps,

Warranted water proof Boots at 5s 9 pr. pair,

Sweet Chewing Tobacco.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

52-4t Lexington, Dec 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has

lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete

assortment of toys for children, more extensive

than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

MacKrels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE.